No. 1010.

# THE Boston-Gazette, AND COUNTRY JOURNAL.



*Containing the freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestic.*

MONDAY, *August* 22, 1774.

By a Vessel arrived at Philadelphia from Lisbon, we have the following Advices, viz.

HOUSE of LORDS. PROTEST.

*Die Mercurii, 18° Maii, 1774.*

THE order of the day being read for the 3d reading of the bill, intituled, " an Act for the impartial Administration of Justice in the Cases of Persons questioned for any Acts done by them in the Execution of the Law; or for the Suppression of Riots and Tumults in the Province of the Massachuset's Bay, in New-England;" and for the Lords to be summoned;

The said bill was accordingly read a 3d time,

Moved, That the bill do pass,

Which being objected to,

After a long debate,

The question was put, whether this bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

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*Dissentient,*

1st, BECAUSE no evidence whatsoever has been laid before the House, tending to prove, that persons acting in support of public authority, and indicted for murder, cannot receive a fair trial within the province, which is the object of this bill. On the contrary, it has appeared, that an officer of the army, charged with murder, has there received a fair and equitable trial, and been acquitted. This fact has happened even since the commencement of the present unhappy dissentions.

2dly, Because, after the proscription of the port of Boston, the disfranchisement of the colony of the Massachusett's Bay, and in the variety of provisions which have been made in this session for new modelling the whole polity and judicature of that province, this bill is an humiliating confession of the weakness and inefficacy of all the proceedings of Parliament. By supposing that it may be impracticable, by any means that the public wisdom could devise, to obtain a fair trial there for any who act under government, the House is made virtually to acknowledge the British government to be universally odious to the whole province. By supposing the case, that such trial may be equally impracticable in every other province of America, parliament does in effect admit that its authority is, or probably may, become hateful to all the colonies. This, we apprehend, is to publish to the world, in terms the most emphatical, the little confidence the supreme legislature reposes in the affection of so large and so important a part of the British empire. If parliament believed that any considerable number of the people in the colonies were willing to act in support of British government, it is evident that we might safely trust the persons so acting to their fellow colonists for a fair trial for acts done in consequence of such support. The bill, therefore, amounts to a declaration that the House knows *no means of retaining the colonies in due obedience, but by an army rendered independent of the ordinary course of law in the place where they are employed.*

3dly, Because we think that a military force, sufficient for governing upon this plan, cannot be maintained without the inevitable ruin of the nation.

Lastly, *Because this bill seems to be one of the many experiments towards an introduction of essential innovations into the government of this empire.* The virtual indemnity provided by this bill for those who shall be indicted for murders committed under colour of office, can answer no other purpose. We consider that to be an indemnity which renders trial, and consequently punishment impracticable. And trial is impracticable when the very Governor, under whose authority acts of violence may be committed, is impowered to send the instruments of that violence to three thousand miles distance from the scene of their offence, the reach of their prosecutor, and the local evidence which may tend to their conviction. The authority given by this bill to compel the transportation from America to Great Britain, of any number of witnesses at the pleasure of the parties prosecuting and prosecuted, without any regard to their age, sex, health, circumstances, business or duties, seems to us so extravagant in its principle, and so impracticable in its execution, as to confirm us further in our opinion of the spirit which animates the whole system of the present American regulations.

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| RICHMOND, | PORTLAND, |
| FITZWILLIAM, | CRAVEN, |
| PONSONBY, | LEINSTER, |
| ROCKINGHAM, | MANCHESTER. |

LONDON, June 1.

*The following are the heads of Lord Chatham's Speech in the House of Lords on Friday last on the third reading of the bill for the quartering of the soldiers in North America.*

HE began by taking a very extensive and philosophical view of the first settlements in America, which, he said, had they been planted by any other kingdom than ours, the inhabitants would probably have carried with them the chains of slavery, and a spirit of despotism; but as they were, they ought to be remembered as great instances to instruct the world to what a stretch of liberty mankind will naturally attain when they are left to the free exercise of themselves. He then condemned several parts of the late conduct of the Americans, particularly that of the Bostonians respecting the tea, which he said was contrary to all the laws of policy, civilization and humanity; but though he thus, in the candour of opinion, and on an important question, when every thing should be laid open and impartially examined into, condemned some part of the American conduct, he must reprobate the whole of government's acts relative to taxation; that this was his former opinion, and that he would maintain it till death, That this country had no right under Heaven, to tax America; that it was contrary to all the principles of justice and civil policy, and that neither the exigencies of the state, the growth of power, nor even the acquiescence in the taxes, could justify it upon any occasion whatever. He concluded by going into the conduct of the Rockingham party, which he severely reprehended.

He spoke for an hour and ten minutes, seemed no way impaired in his voice, strength, or oratorial abilities, and was listened to with profound attention.

The advocates for the present administration have industriously circulated a report, that when the Sheriffs of London waited on Lord Chatham, he told them, the present measures against America were exceedingly proper, and the minister would have deserved to loose his head, if he had not acted exactly as he has done; this is precisely the reverse of the truth. That great man declared, that it was to the last degree unprecedented and unjust to punish men without being heard. That the Americans had been always ready to grant supplies when constitutionally required; which he himself had fully experienced. That this country could not exist without her American commerce, which was an ample retribution for our protection. He added, that he was perfectly persuaded that America would never think of refusing obedience to parliament, as long as we abstained from so gross an act of oppression and injustice, as forcing our hands into their purses.

A correspondent observes, that the North American charters, like other literary lumber, will soon be declared no tangible substances.

General Gage, 'tis said, has the most extensive Commission that ever any Governor or Commander was invested with; but from the known humanity of that gentleman, there is no reason to fear that he will make any farther use of it than what duty and justice prompt him to.

By advices from Corsica, it appears that a plot had been formed to cut off all the French in that island, on Ascension Day, which probably would have taken place, but that it was discovered by a young girl, a native of Corsica, anxious for the preservation of her lover, a Frenchman.

Died, a few days since, at Backway, near Cambridge, Philip Billes, Esq; possessed of a considerable fortune, which he had left to two gentlemen, no relations, on condition of seeing him buried under Liberty Tree at Boston, in New England.

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*Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman of Distinction, dated* LONDON, *June 1, 1774.*

SIR,

IN the absence of ———— I receiv'd your favor address'd to him of March 31st per ————, and also your very worthy friend Mr. ——'s letter of April 4, addressed to the same person, thro' the hands of ——, of which you will be so good as to inform him, and at the same time shew him this which cannot be an answer to either, as the present plan of ministerial policy is to open letters directed to any friend of liberty, and secrete them if they will answer their wicked purposes.—This goes per the ——, and will be only a short account of facts, on which you are to form your own measures, since I cannot per this conveyance, venture to give any advice, even if it were necessary, but your own good sense and discernment, with the knowledge you have of the temper of America, will direct you infinitely better than it is in my power to do.—The Boston Port Bill, that for taking away every privilege granted your Province by Charter, and the MURTHER BILL, or that which holds out impunity to the soldiers, for massacreing *all* the inhabitants in Massachusetts-Bay, you must receive before this gets to hand.—They require no comment, *as they are the most open and explicit* DECLARATION OF WAR, that can be made against your province. In the first instance, that is, against the Boston Port Bill, there would have been a full petition from the merchants and traders in London, had it not been from all the Boston merchants, except Mr. Bromfield of your province, refusing absolutely to take the lead, or any part in such petition.—This obstructed any opposition without doors, except from the few North-Americans then in London who did their duty by petitioning against all the Bills in their several stages.—Within doors the first bill particularly, was smuggled through both houses as fast as possible, with the doors close lock'd and all but members excluded, whenever American business was on the carpet, besides, three writers were hired by the treasury during the whole time and for some weeks previous, to fill all the public papers with virulent abuse against you and the grossest falsehood, in order to inflame the minds of the people that the wicked and treasonable designs (which the ministry meant to make the several branches of the legislature, screen them from the just punishment for, by passing the several above mentioned bills,) might not be observed till it was too late to prevent the mischief. You have not a friend, *nor indeed is there one friend even to the liberties of this country* in the whole administration; lord ————, notwithstanding his fawning and deceitful expressions to the Americans, is in the cabinet, as determin'd and violent an enemy to you as any in this country. Lord Chatham, Camden & Shelburne entertain the same sentiments respecting America that they formerly did, and what may appear strange, is nevertheless true, we have made lord ——— a convert to American justice.—The sentiments of the Rockingham party are express'd in their protest against the last bill, which has been sent you.—But the great misfortune to this country as well as America, is, that the Rockingham and Chatham people have no confidence in, or connection with each other, and till they firmly unite there will be no chance of the present ministry being shaken or any other that may be appointed, even if they were all coblers or shoeblacks, for indeed the leaders of the present set are all ——— Adventurers and a worse set cannot be pick'd out of the whole kingdom. The highest and lowest ranks of people in this country are so totally debauched and dissipated that no good can be expected from them, all the virtue and old English spirit that is left among us, is in the middling rank, where you have many friends, and it is to that rank you are to apply, by affectionate memorials and representations to increase your friends & strengthen your interest here; but after all, America must work her own salvation, and the most certain, safe and effectual mode of doing it, is clearly pointed out by our wise ministers, in blocking up the port of Boston——*Be calm and determin'd.*——This country must feel before they will compel the ministers to do you justice. Six months ago I should have prefer'd your moderate plan of demands, but now 'tis too late, the rubicon is past by, our minister's and Mr. ——'s plan must be pursued, or you must be *slaves*. I speak my mind with perfect submission to your superior judgment. A bill has been sent from the Lords to the Commons, for regulating the government of Quebec. The bounds of this province are fix'd thus, " All the said territories, islands and countries heretofore " part of the province of Canada in North America extending southward to the banks of the river Ohio, westward to the banks of Missisippe, and northward to the " southern boundary of the territory granted to the " merchants adventurers of England trading to Hudson's " Bay." The bill is perpetual, the ROMAN CATHOLIC is *the only established religion*, with licence in the crown if it pleases, to *tolerate* the protestant religion. The English laws are expresly excluded, except in criminal cases, and the Canadian or French laws are substituted in their stead; the legislature is to consist of the Governor and Council of 17 or 23 members, all appointed during pleasure, and paid by the king.—This bill has been twice read and committed in the lower house, tomorrow it is to be before a committee of the whole house, and I have no doubt will pass into a law as it now stands, tho' council are to be heard and witnesses examined on the part of the British merchants against the use of the French laws; and on the part of Mr. Penn, one of the proprietors of Pennsylvania, against the bounds, as they include a considerable part of his province. You shall have the act by Capt. Scott, in about ten days. The object of this bill is too evident to be doubted; *in the first place* TO CUT OFF ALL THE LIBERTIES OF THE REST OF AMERICA, by the means of Quebec, and then by a *coup de main*, after the example of Sweden, which is infinitely approv'd at our court, *to take away the liberties of this country.* The other day Lord North bro't into the house some resolutions which were agreed to be form'd into a bill, to lay a duty of 1s. per gallon on all rum imported into Quebec, from the North-American colonies and *foreign* colonies. 6d. per gallon on all molasses, from the same place, 6d. per gallon on British spirits, and rum immediately from the British West-India Islands, and 3d. per gallon on all molasses from the British West-Indies. He did not leave us to doubt his intentions, because he told them; which were, *to oppress the North-American colonies*, and encourage the trade of Quebec immediately with the West Indies, and ALSO TO SET THE NORTH-AMERICAN AND WEST INDIA INTEREST AT VARIANCE, according to the Machiavellian doctrine, divide & impera.

You will hear again soon from your most obedient, humble servant, and friend, ——— ———

V. See the Bill, Pa. 509 — Capt. Preston, see massacre pa. 68, Vol. 3 — ‖ See Pa. 298, Vol. 3 — See list of Grievances, Pa. 971 — see Port act. pa. 497 — See act altering the Charter, pa. 532 — See Index, under Troops — (1) See Bill, pa. 549.

(1) See Tea destroyed pa. — (2) See Tax on Tea act pa. 736, vol. 1 — on molasses vid. pa. 9, vol. 2 — (3) See Speech pa. 403, Vol. 1 — (4) See Liberty Tree, pa. 193, &c. vol. 1 — (5) See Charter pa. 1077, Vol. 2 — † Port Bill, Bill for altering the Charter, & Murder Bill — (6) See Speech, pa. 10, Vol. 2 — See Bill, pa. 559 — (7) See revolution at Sweden pa. 179, 181.

*Last Saturday Evening arrived in this Town Mr.* —— Abbot *Express from the worthy & patriotic* Elbridge Gerry, *Esq; late Member for* Marblehead, *to the Committee of Correspondence in* Boston, *with the following Letter and Advices.*

Marblehead, Aug. 20, 1774.

Gentlemen,

CAPTAIN Calley arrived here from Falmouth this Morning, having left the same the 10th of July. I have procured all the Papers which he brought, and think them of too much Consequence to be detained from the Metropolis any Time. I heartily congratulate you on the Dawn of *Reason* appearing in the East, and hope we shall again see *it* in Britain at its meridian Height, and every corrupted Prostitute now in Government as effectually stigmatized by the People, as was wicked Cain under the peculiar Displeasure of his Maker.

When Capt. Calley arrived at Falmouth, America was so unpopular, that the Place was disagreeable to him, there were however Friends to America, but they chose to be silent; a few Days after his Arrival, the Post arrived with Advices of the Quebec Bill, and the Petition of London relative to it, which so incensed the People that they declared for America, and imprecated every Anathema upon it, if it should submit to the late Acts of Parliament. You will find the Sense of G. Britain by the Papers, and the highest Tories here change their Notes, declaring since Calley's Arrival, "they will take up Arms if Attempts are made to enforce the Acts", but no Dependence is placed in Men who are looking for a safe Retreat to the *strongest* and not *honest* Side.

## LONDON, June 22.

This day his Majesty went to the House of Peers, and gave the royal assent to the several bills which were ready.

After which his Majesty was pleased to make the following most gracious speech to both Houses.

*My Lords, and Gentlemen,*

"I HAVE observed, with the utmost satisfaction, the many eminent proofs you have given of your zealous and prudent attention to the public service, during the course of this very interesting session of Parliament.

The necessity of providing some effectual remedy for the great and manifold mischiefs, both public and private, arising from the impaired state of the gold coin, induced me, at the opening of the session, to recommend that important object to your consideration: In the several measures you have taken for the redress of those evils, you have sufficiently manifested, as well your regard to the general credit and commercial interests of the kingdom, as to the immediate ease and accommodation of my people.

The very peculiar circumstances of embarrassment in which the province of Quebec was involved, had rendered the proper adjustment, & regulation of the government thereof, a matter of no small difficulty. The bill which you prepared for that purpose, and to which I have now given my assent, is founded on the clearest principles of justice and humanity; and will, I doubt not, have the best effects in quieting the minds, and promoting the happiness of my Canadian subjects.

I have long seen with concern, a dangerous spirit of resistance to my government, and to the execution of the laws, prevailing in the province of Massachusett's Bay, in New-England. It proceeded, at length, to such an extremity, as to render your immediate interposition indispensibly necessary; and you have accordingly, made provision as well for the suppression of the present disorders, as for the prevention of the like in future. The temper, and firmness, with which you have conducted yourselves in this important business, and the general concurrence with which the resolution of maintaining the authority of the laws, in every part of my dominions, hath been adopted, and supported, cannot fail of giving the greatest weight to the measures which have been the result of your deliberations. Nothing that depends on me shall be wanting to render them effectual. It is my most anxious desire to see my deluded subjects, in that part of the world, returning to a sense of their duty, acquiescing in that just subordination to the authority, and maintaining that due regard to the commercial interests of this country, which must ever be inseperably connected with their own real prosperity and advantage.

Nothing material has happened since your meeting, with respect to the war between Russia and the Porte; and it is with pleasure I can inform you, that the very friendly assurances which I continue to receive from the neighbouring Powers, give me the strongest reason to believe, that they have the same good dispositions as myself, to preserve the tranquility of the rest of Europe.

*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

I thank you for the supplies which you have so cheerfully given; and I see, with great satisfaction, that notwithstanding the ample grants you have made for the several establishments, and the compensation which has been so properly provided for the holders of the deficient gold coin, you have been able to make a further progress in the reduction of the national debt.

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

I have nothing to recommend to you, but that you would carry into your respective counties, the same affectionate attachment to my person and government, and the same zeal for the maintenance of the public welfare, which have distinguished all your proceedings in this session of Parliament."

His Majesty's Speech being ended, the Lord Chancellor, having received directions from his Majesty, says,

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"IT is his Majesty's royal will and pleasure that this Parliament be prorogued to Thursday the fourth day of August next, to be then here holden; and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued to Thursday the fourth day of August next."

Some of the Populace behaved very rudely when his Majesty was passing from St. James's to the House of Peers, by hissing, groaning, and crying out, "No Popery, No French Government."

*June 23. The Lord President of the Council and Lord North were sent for early Yesterday Morning to Kew, where they were some Time closetted with his Majesty; said to have been in Account of some very important dispatches received the preceding Night from Berlin.*

*It is said the last Ship from Philadelphia brings the worst cold Tea the Ministry ever tasted.*

The following is a sketch of a popular Nobleman's Speech on American Affairs:

"MY LORDS, *Want of health has hitherto prevented me from giving my sentiments on the several bills which have come under your consideration with respect to America; I hope I may therefore be indulged in the opportunity of travelling out of the line of the present matter of the day. I shall endeavour to speak with tenderness and caution; I know your Lordships can't bear much; I will be, if possible, void of offence.—Was I in Boston I would say they were wrong, to destroy the property of the India Company; I say here, you have been the original aggressors; a Law is past which may seal my lips; but were I to speak what I think, and what I know to be constitutional, I would tell you—you have in weakness written a dead letter; you have set up an image which you dare not own, and which the people of America laugh at; I would tell you, you have no right to touch the pocket, much less the life, of a fellow subject in America; he submits himself to the necessity of your laws relative to trade, and the regulation of a national Commerce, because he sees the necessity; he agrees to buy the Wool, employ the Weaver, and to be measured by the Taylor you recommend; but when he has put on his clothes, he says they are his own; he says, you shall not have his coat, because he is no longer sure of his waistcoat and breeches.*

"*My Lords, you have lived upon the support and industry of America these forty years; you have the great materials of commerce not only cheaper from America than you used to have them from other countries, but you pay for those materials with wrought goods, which over-balances the account, and draws from them every shilling they have. This is the great, the solid, the supporting, the salutary contribution which America pays, and which saves this venerable fabrick from falling into the dust. They will either laugh at, or resent your present measures with equal success: if they have coolness they will make you sensible of what you loose; if they have recourse to arms, you must be the first, perhaps the only sufferers; you must be undone; they may work out their salvation; I am an old man in public business, my advice arises from experience; it may be worth something; recall your scanty forces from the wretched employment of murder; they are neither able or willing to execute your commands; be friends with America for your own interest and your own safety; you will want her affection when her sword is turned against you; a few ragged Highlanders obliged you to call upon a Royal General, and a body of disciplined troops, to save this country; half a million of brave and desperate men nursed to arms must eventually prevail. I have one word for that Rev. Bench. I want to know how they reconcile it to the true principles of Christianity, to spill the blood of America like water.*" [*Quere.* How similar this to the Account of L—d C——m's Speech given the Public by that vigilant Collector of authentic Particulars, Mrs. MARGARET DRAPER, vid Mass. Gazette, Aug. 11.]

*June 20.* By a Vessel that sailed from New-York May 24th, information had been received, that an account of the Boston Port-bill had just arrived there; that the country was extremely inflamed at that severe act; that a Meeting was to be held the next day; and that a non-importation association, it was imagined, would be unanimously agreed to by all the Colonies.—A measure that cannot fail distressing, to the last degree, the unhappy manufacturers of this country.

Our Custom-house laws will, it is said, undergo a revision, in order to receive certain amendments essential to our commercial convenience.

It is reported, that some of the ablest in the Ministry were against bringing on the business of the Quebec bill at that time, as it will throw a great weight in the popular scale at the next general election, and will cost many of the present majority their seats in parliament.

Betts are five to four at the West end of the town, that the Bostonian and Quebec Bills turn out the Ministry before Michaelmas day next; and five to one, war or no war, that they are *outed* before the first of January 1775.

Yesterday the Lord Mayor, Alderman Crosby, Lewes, and Plomer, the Recorder, upwards of 150 of the Common Council, and City Officers, went in procession from Guildhall to St. James's (Alderman Sawbridge joined them in the way) in order to present an address and petition to his Majesty, previous to going to the House, relative to the bill for the government of Quebec. They arrived at St. James's a quarter before one. A little before two the Lord Chamberlain waited on the Lord Mayor with a message from the King, which he had committed in writing, in order to prevent any mistake; it was read, and the purport was, that as the prayer of the petition was relative to a bill that had passed both Houses of Parliament, he could give no answer; the Lord Mayor immediately sent the Remembrancer to present his duty to the King, and inform his Majesty, that they waited to present their Address agreeable to his Majesty's order, which in a little time was complied with; and it was read by the Recorder.——After the Petition was read, an answer was given, said to be in purport as follows: That as the business on which they came was before Parliament, his Majesty could say nothing farther to the petition.

*June 25.* It may be depended upon, that a Great Personage has signified his displeasure by letter, on the D—— of G——r's dividing against the Canada bill.

Hints of restoration, if asked for, have been made to Dr. Franklin, but declined. see pa. 487, 488.

*June 27.* The Quebec act is the only statute which has been passed these two hundred years to establish Popery and arbitrary Power in the British dominions.

Orders were sent off to Ireland in the course of last week for four more regiments to hold themselves in readiness to embark for Boston on the first notice.

By the most authentic accounts from Boston we learn, that the method the Bostonians mean to defeat the late act passed by the British legislature, is not by absolute resistance, but by a deep laid system of combination with the other colonies to break off all commercial intercourse with their mother country.

Capt. Chubb, arrived at Bristol, on the 11th May, took up a Boat, having on board Capt. Andrew Grove, of the Sloop Jenny, belonging to Falmouth, New-England, with his crew, 6 in number, whose vessel was cast away as they were going into Tobago.

*June 28.* The Quebec bill, says a correspondent, is only a well concerted scheme to give a check to the rest of our colonies, and to keep them in awe—a difference in religion, laws, and dependency, will keep up a strong animosity; and there is no doubt but every encouragement that can possibly be afforded to these licensed slaves, these children of Popery supported by a Protestant Court, will be given, in order to subdue those head-strong Colonists who pretend to be governed by English laws.

Since the Parliament broke up, orders have been sent to all the manufacturing counties to postpone the completion of the commissions which were executing for American exportation.

*June 30.* The most intelligent merchants in the Boston trade are of opinion that if the port of Boston is shut up six months, the trade will be irrecoverable, and there is no suffering the act to take place under a three months exclusion from trade; so that they have a most ticklish part to act.

We are assured that the naval preparations at the different seaports have been ordered to be expedited ever since the arrival of the intelligence from Boston.

Yesterday afternoon arrived off Dover, the Minerva, Callahan, from Boston for London, and with him Governor Hutchinson and Family, who immediately set off for town, and arrived here this morning.

*July 2.* When the Jew bill passed, there was but one dissentient Bishop; when popery was lately established by an act of Parliament there was not even one.

DIED.] Yesterday Morning, at Holland House, the Right Hon. Henry Fox, Lord Holland, Baron of Foxley, in Wilts, Clerk of the Pells in Ireland for life, and also for the lives of his two sons. His Lordship is succeeded in title and estate by his eldest son, Stephen Fox, Esq; now Lord Holland, which vacates his seat in Parliament for the city of Salisbury.——Wednesday last, in the afternoon, at his house at Little Ealing, Zachary Pearce, D. D. Lord Bishop of Rochester, aged 84.

It said that the names of those who voted for the Quebec bill are circulated in almost every city and borough in England and Scotland; and the next general election will determine whether the Pope or the voice of the people is to chuse a British Parliament.

*July 5.* They who know the City of Boston well, know that the Merchants who signed the Address to Governor Hutchinson, consisted of 124 Gentlemen, and they who are acquainted with the Town well know that the *far greater* Part of the Gentlemen of Property are in that List. [*Every Body knows* (the Addressers excepted) *that this is an infamous Lie.*]

*July 6.* We are confidently assured the Parliament will be dissolved very soon after the prorogation of it.

The designs of the Ministry can be no longer a secret; they have already in fact, though not in form, declared war against the North Americans; for in the duties proposed to be laid on all rums imported into Quebec, they have put the French, Danish, and Dutch, on a level with those from America, six-pence per gallon being the duty intended for each.

Since the accession of the present French King to the throne of that kingdom, there have been several messengers sent from hence to Lord Stormont at Versailles. It seems as if there was a necessity of temporising greatly; and it will be well if his Lordship suffers no great perplexity from such a variety of instructions and orders.

Upon the King's giving his royal assent to the obnoxious Quebec bill, and thereby breaking his coronation oath, led me to enquire the framers and advisers of it; when it was said the Scotch were the first that framed and advised it. Our resentment then ought to fall upon them, who, not content with having every place of profit both in and out of the kingdom, are, *weazel-like*, sapping, undermining and subverting this once happy constitution. Is there an Ambassador scarce abroad but is Scotch, a Governor or Consul but what are Scotch? Look at home, you will see them in the most lucrative employs, and the navy and army filled with them. Is there a command in the navy given but a Scotchman has it; the same likewise in the army? All this is not to be wondered at: If the Thane and Jefferies issue their mandate to the respective First Lords of the Treasury and Admiralty, the Secretary at War, &c. it must be complied with, for they hold *their places* upon no other tenure. Therefore, until the Thane and the Jefferies have lost all confidence of their master's ear, the Scotch will ever be promoted in preference to the English. So prone to tyranny and absolute power are the Scotch, that even the Dey of Algiers would not suffer the Consul Fraser to land there for fear of being deposed by him.

## NEW-YORK, August 15.

We hear that two of the Delegates to attend the Congress at Philadelphia the first of next Month, are arrived there from Charlestown, South-Carolina.

The Assembly of the Lower Counties upon Delaware, have appointed Cæsar Rodney, Thomas M'Kean, and George Read, Esquires, their Deputies at the Congress.

Saturday Morning last the Sloop Phœnix, Capt. Dickinson, arrived here in 13 Days from Charles-Town, in South-Carolina, and has brought 376 Barrels of Rice, to be sold in this Place, and the neat Proceeds thereof to be remitted to Boston; being a Present from the People of Carolina to the Sufferers in the Province of the Massachusetts-Bay. (3) see Index, under donations

Collections are now making in the different Wards of this City for the like laudable Purpose; and the Committee of this Place have sent Circular Letters to all the Counties in our Government to accelerate Measures of a similar Kind.

WILMINGTON, (North-Carolina) July 20.

On Thursday last, a subscription was begun for supplying the Inhabitants of the town of Boston with a quantity of provisions, thereby to administer to the relief of the poor of that place, who, by the entire stagnation of trade occasioned by the infamous Port bill, are now deprived of the means of obtaining a subsistence by their daily labour; which in a very short time, a considerable sum was subscribed by several of the Inhabitants of Cape Fear for that charitable purpose. Parker Quince, Esq; of Brunswick, has upon this occasion, offered a vessel to convey the provisions without a farthing expence to the subscribers, and Captain Budd & his Sailors have agreed to navigate her to Salem gratis.

BOSTON, August 22.

We hear that at a Meeting of the CADET COMPANY last Week, a Letter was laid before them from Mr. Secretary Flucker to Col. Hancock, acquainting him that the Governor had no further Occasion for him as Commander of that Corps. Upon which the Company voted a Committee to wait on his Excellency with a Message, informing him, that in Consequence of his extraordinary Dismission of their first Officer, they had judged proper to return the Standard, which as Commander in Chief he had presented the Company on his taking the Chair, and to acquaint him they no longer considered themselves as the *Governor's independent Company of Cadets*. We expect to be able in our next Paper to gratify the Public with the Particulars of this Affair. pa. 556

*Amidst all our Calamities this Town has had the satisfaction to be visited by two of the greatest Military Characters of the present Age, viz.* CHARLES LEE, *Esq; formerly an Officer in the British Service, and since the Reduction of the French Settlements on this Continent, being still fond of improving his Talents in that Way, he went to Poland, served the King several Years in Quality of Aid du Camp, and had a General's Staff conferred upon him, by that great, that virtuous and unfortunate Prince: The other Hero is the Renowned Col.* PUTNAM, *so well known throughout North-America, that no Words are necessary to inform the Public any farther concerning him, than that his Generosity led him to Boston, to Cherish his oppressed Brethren and Support them by every Means in his Power; a fine drove of Sheep was one Article of Comfort he was commissioned to present us with.*

*General Lee set off for the Southern Colonies last Wednesday Afternoon.——Colonel Putnam returns to Pomfret in Connecticut this Day.*

Extract of a Letter from *Newport, Rhode-Island*, Aug. 19.

"*Capt. Budd, in a Sloop from Wilmington, North-Carolina, arrived here last Tuesday, with a Load of Provisions for the Poor of the Town of Boston; the Captain being sick is the Reason why she has not sailed again for Salem. The Tories in this Town, and some other Parts of the Colony, are endeavouring to prevent any Grant being made by our Assembly, and we are to have a Town-Meeting this Day to instruct the Deputies to vote for a Grant for the Town of Boston. Our present Assembly, last Session, promised they would assist the Town of Boston; and as this Assembly can never exist again, after next Week, if they don't do something, they will sink themselves into the lowest degree of Contempt.*"

By a Gentleman just arrived from Barbadoes, we are informed that the inhabitants of that place approve of the conduct of the Bostonians in asserting their liberties, and commend us for our resolution to suspend trade with them, and are determined to turn their cane ground into provision ground, and acknowledge it would be best for us to stop all exports and imports to and from the West Indies——that Antigua had remonstrated home against the acts as unjust, and there was a strong talk of doing the same at Barbados.

Last Monday Week when the Hon. ISAAC ROYALL, Esq; was informed by the Governor, that he was appointed by his Majesty's Mandamus, to be one of his Majesty's new Council, he, as a worthy Patriot, absolutely declined accepting a Seat at the new appointed Board. see Pa. 549, 543

Tuesday last the following Gentlemen took the Oaths requisite to qualify them for their Seat at the Council Board, viz.

| | |
|---|---|
| (I) *Samuel Danforth, Esq;* | *Timothy Paine, Esq;* (I) |
| *Peter Oliver, Esq;* | *Abijah Willard, Esq;* (I) |
| *Richard Lechmere, Esq;* | *Thomas Hutchinson, jun. Esq;* |
| (I) *Jonathan Simpson, Esq;* | *John Murray, Esq;* |
| *Josiah Edson, Esq;* | *Daniel Leonard, Esq;* |
| *Nathaniel Ray Thomas, Esq;* | *George Watson, Esq;* |
| *Timothy Ruggles, Esq;* | see Pa. 549, 543 |

Departed this Life the 20th Instant, Mr. WILLIAM MAXWELL, aged 61. His Funeral is to be To-Morrow Afternoon, at 5 o'Clock, from his House in King Street, where his Friends and Acquaintance are requested to give their Attendance.

Died last Monday Evening at Concord, Thomas Whiting, Esq; of that Place, aged 58.

TO BE SOLD

*By* JOHN BAKER,

in Back-Street,

About 400 Quintals of good Merchantable and Jamaica Fish, either by large or small Quantities.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of Capt. William Wingfield, late of Boston, Merchant deceased, are desired to make immediate Payment to Edward Procter Sole Executor of his last Will:—And all those who have any Demands on said Estate, are desired forthwith to bring them in to said Executor, in Order to a speedy Settlement.

Boston, Aug. 20, 1774.

*All Persons who have any Demands on the Estate of* John Englesby, *late of* Boston, *Marriner, deceased, are desired to bring in their Accounts to* Cuthbert Englesby, *of said* Boston, *Administrator to said Estate: And all who are indebted to said Estate are desired to make immediate Payment to said Administrator.*

# James Henderson

ACQUAINTS his Customers and others, That he has for Sale a compleat Assortment of

*English, India,* and *Scotch* GOODS,

suitable to all Seasons, which he will sell by Wholesale and Retail, cheap for Cash, at his Shop in Ann-Street, BOSTON.——Amongst which is——

A beautiful Assortment of Brocaded SILKS, Ducapes, strip'd, plain and changeable Lutestrings, Sattins and Modes of all widths, a fine Assortment of the newest fashion Ribbons, to be sold very low, plain strip'd and flower'd Muslins, &c. &c. &c.

TO BE SOLD,

By Capt. *Jeduthen Baldwin*, of *Brookfield*,

And may be entered upon immediately;

A FARM in Shutesbury, containing about 137 Acres of choice Land, 40 Acres of it is the best of Land for Plowing. There is about 50 Acres that will make the best of Mowing, all well Watered. There is a low House with a Cellar under the whole neatly Stoned, the Chimney is set on an Arch. There is three Rooms with Fire Places, besides a Bed-Room. There is a pretty young Orchard that made a few Barrels of Cyder last Year. There is about eight Acres of the said Place planted with Corn, and sow'd with Grain this Year, and five Acres more cleared to be sow'd this Fall with Rye and other Seeds. There is a few Loads of Hay cut there this Year, and Pasturing for a few Cattle. The Whole may be had now for about £.1200 Old Tenor.

A GREAT PENNYWORTH!

Also to be Sold—About 130 or 150 Acres of choice Land for Pasturing, on Coy's-Hill, in Brookfield, that is well fenced, and divided into several Pastures, well into Grass.

FOR LONDON,

The Brigantine KATY, 100 Tons Burthen,

JOHN DAVIS, Master,

WILL sail from Plymouth with all convenient Speed, having the greatest Part of her Cargo on Board and engag'd:—For Freight or Passage apply to the Master on Board, or at Mr. Solomon Davis's Store in Boston.

*WHEREAS* Jonathan Fales *of* Walpole, *in the County of Suffolk, a Non Compos Mentis, did on the Fifteenth Day of June last, leave his House and Family in said Walpole, and has not been Home since. The said Fales is a large fat Man, about 5 Feet 10 Inches high. Had on when he went away, a brown Home-made Coat, without a Jacket, stript Linnen Breeches, and a grey Pair of Stockings. If any Person will be so kind to a distress'd Woman as to bring him home (without abusing him) or give Information that he may be found, they shall be honorably rewarded, by me the Subscriber.* ELIZABETH FALES.

Walpole, the 19th of August, 1774.

TO BE SOLD OR LETT,

A large handsome Double House,

pleasantly situated in Medford, together with one Acre of Land, with a Garden and Barn thereon, about a Quar- [redacted]

To the Honou[redacted]reat-Britain, in Parliament assembled,

The humble Petition of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common-Council assembled,

"SHEWETH,

"THAT your Petitioners are deeply concerned, and much alarmed, to find there is now a bill depending before this Honourable House, intituled, "An Act for making more effectual provision for the government of the province of Quebec, in North-America," which, in all civil cases, take away the exercise of the English law, and that sacred part of it, the trial by Jury, and substitutes in its stead the French law of Canada, whereby the freedom of the person, and security of the property of his Majesty's subjects, are rendered very precarious.

"That if this bill passes into a law, the Roman Catholic will be the only legal established religion, without any provision being made for the free exercise of the protestant religion, which may prove greatly injurious and oppressive to his Majesty's protestant subjects, who do now, or may hereafter, reside in the said province.

"That the legislative power is vested solely in persons appointed during pleasure by the Crown, which is totally inconsistent with the liberty and principles of the English constitution.

"Your petitioners therefore most humble pray, that the said bill may not pass into a law."

See Adress to the King, pa. 555

THIS DAY PUBLISHED,
THE FOURTH EDITION.
*(Price 9d.)*
*And sold by* EDES *and* GILL, *in Queen Street.*

CONSIDERATIONS ON THE MEASURES CARRYING ON WITH RESPECT TO THE BRITISH COLONIES IN NORTH-AMERICA.

*There is neither King or Sovereign Lord on Earth, who has beyond his own Domain power to lay one Farthing on his Subjects without the grant and consent of those, who pay it; unless he does it by tyranny and violence.*

Phillippe de Commines, Ch. 108.

THIS is a most masterly performance, written since the framing the several Acts against BOSTON and AMERICA, and the best calculated to convince the Ministry, the people of England, and all the world, of the absurdity and wickedness of the late acts, and ruinous consequences, to England at least, that would certainly attend their being carried into execution.

Our last accounts, say, this pamphlet has had a wonderful effect in removing the prejudices and convincing the people of England.

TO BE LETT,

A Neat genteel Brick Tenement in Cambridge Street, near the Orange Tree.

Enquire of Edes & Gill.

TO BE SOLD

A Right of Land containing about 500 Acres, in a Township granted by the Great and General Court, of the Province of Massachusetts-Bay, to Samuel Livermore, Esq; and others, lying on both sides of Androscogging River, adjoining Sylvester Township, in the County of Cumberland. Inquire of the Printers.

For private Sale,

At the New-Auction-Room South Side of the Town-House, viz. Houshold Furniture, Consisting of

PARLOUR, Chamber, and Kitchen Furniture, such as Looking Glasses, Tables, Chairs and Book-Cases, Desks, Pewter, Brass, Copper, Iron and Tin Ware of all sorts, a genteel 8-Day Clock, Gold, Silver and Pinchbeck Watches, a Barometer, a Number of Iron Weights, (Quarters, half Quarters and 7 Pounds,) Plate, viz. a genteel Silver Nearn, Tankard, Chaffindishes, Porringers, Salts, Pepper Boxes, Sugar Tongs, Strainer, Silver Hilted Swords; new and second-hand Guns and Bayonets, Beaver and Gold Lac'd Hatts, Silver and Bone Handle Knives and Forks; ENGLISH GOODS, viz. Irish Linnens, Broad Cloths, Forrest ditto, white Flannel, purple, olive and black Cotton Velvets, Chintz, Callicoes, Shalloons, Callamancoes, Tammies, Stuffs, Durants of all Colours, Silk, Cotton, Thread & Worsted Hose, Capuchin Silks of all Colours, Sarsnets of all Colours, Silk Gauzes, Lawns, Dimothy's, black Sattin and Chip Hatts, printed Table Cloths, Breeches Pieces, Pound Threads, white and colour'd Riding Hatts, Mens black Bags, handsome Ribbons, a handsome Gniter, Ducapes, Brolines, Pound Silks, white and black Silk Gloves and Mitts, Case Wax Work; Women's Wearing Apparel, viz. Dark Tabby Gown and Apron, Brocade, blue Lutestring, Negligee, Sattin Quilts, a Lutestring Sack, Damask and Diaper Table Linnens, Pillow Cases, Cotton and Linnen Sheets, white Counterpins, a handsome Camp Bedstead and Curtains compleat, Men's Second-hand Wearing Apparrel, and a Variety of other Articles.— *Also*, Damaskcuses and Tobines, choice Indigo and Pepper, by the Hundred or Dozen, Claret WINE per Cask, Groce or Dozen.

N. B. *At said Auction Room constant Attendance is given to receive all Kinds of Goods for private and publick Sale.*

NOTICE is again given, That the Commissioners appointed by the Hon. Foster Hutchinson, Esq; Judge of Probate for the County of Suffolk, to examine the Claims to the Estate of Capt. SAMUEL SNOW, late of Boston, deceased, represented Insolvent, will continue to attend that Service at the British Coffee House, the second Tuesday in the three next ensuing Months, being the three last Months allowed for that Purpose, from 6 to 9 o'Clock in the Evening; that no Person may plead their not having suitable Notice of it.

BOSTON, Aug. 13, 1774.

JOB PRINCE,
JOHN CARNES.

And all Persons that are indebted to said Estate, or that have Accounts not settled, together with all Freighters, are desired to come and settle the same with John Carnes, at the South-End, Attorney to Sarah Snow, Administratrix to said Estate.

*All Persons who have any Demands on the Estate of* Benjamin Chamberlain Bunker, *late of* Charlestown, *Innholder, deceased, are desired to bring in their Accounts immediately to* Hannah Bunker, *Widow, sole Executrix to said Estate: And all Persons indebted to said Estate, are desired to make Payment to said Administratrix, as soon as possible, in Order for a speedy Settlement of said Estate.*

Burials in the Town of BOSTON, since our last.

Six Whites. N Blacks

Baptiz'd in the several Churches, Five.

*High Water at* BOSTON, *for the present Week.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Monday, 50 min. aft. 11 | Friday, 23 min. after. 3 |
| Tuesday, 48 min. aft. 12 | Saturday, 10 min. aft. 4 |
| Wednesday 45 m. aft. 1 | Lord's Day, 55 m. af. 4 |
| Thursday, 30 min. aft. 2 | Full ● Yesterday 10 M. |

(I) resigned

See the Act, pa. 499. See index, under Donations. See Index, under Lee. See Index, under Town of Boston. As Port Act; Act for altering the Charter, & for administra. of Justice, see Pa. 499-509. 532. See Act pa. 532. See the act, pa. 559. See magna Charta, pa. 790, 1050, Vol. 2 — Bill of rights, pa. 1053 Vol. 2

Petition of rights, pa. 1016

*AT a Meeting of the Town of Plimouth, assembled and held at the Court-House in Plimouth, on Monday the Fifteenth Day of August, Anno Domini, 1774. by Virtue of a Warrant from the Selectmen of said Town, dated the 28th Day of July last.*

AT said Meeting, *VOTED*, That whereas a certain Publication in the Massachusetts Gazette, of July the 14th last, purporting to be the cordial Congratulations of the Justices of the Courts of General Sessions of the Peace, and Inferiour Court of Common Pleas, for the County of Plimouth, to his Excellency *Thomas Gage*, Esq; on his Appointment to the high Office of first Magistrate of this Province, &c. contains injurious Reflections on, and illiberal Insinuations concerning the Body of the Clergy, and the Committees of Correspondents, in the several Towns in this Province, as if the said Committees had assumed a Title, and Business, without the Appointment of their several Towns, and had been encouraged and supported by the Clergy in an unjustifiable Influence on the People. We the Inhabitants of the Town of Plimouth, the Capital & Shire Town of said County, conceive it our Duty to bear our Testimony against said Publication, its Aiders and Abettors. And therefore,

*VOTE* and *RESOLVE*, 1. That we ourselves, and we conceive by far the greater Part of the County, have a great Respect for the Clergy in this Province, and the Conduct of a Majority of them, relative to the political Circumstances of the Country.

2. That the Committee of Correspondence of this Town, and we conceive those of the other Towns, where they subsist, are regularly appointed by their several Towns, for very valuable Purposes, and have answered the Expectations of their Constituents, and are therefore intitled to Countenance and Respect from all Men, and Bodies of Men.

3. That the solemn Leagues and Covenants, entering into, appear to us, calculated to increase the Honour and Dignity of our Sovereign, to promote the true Interest of our parent Country, and to restore the Harmony of Society.

*A true Copy. Attest.*
EPHRAIM SPOONER, Town-Clerk.

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*TO BE SOLD,*

**A Tract of Land at a Place called** *Deer-Island*, in *Penobscot-Bay*, containing Six or Seven Hundred Acres, with a Dwelling-House, Corn-Mill, Saw-Mill and a Wharff thereon, the Estate of Capt. *Nathaniel Kent*, late of *Gloucester*, deceased. For Particulars, enquire of *Sarah Kent*, Executor of said Estate.

Gloucester, 22th August 1774.

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*To be sold on very reasonable Terms,*

**The Hull of a double-deck'd Brigantine** about 146 Tons Burthen, now launched in Taunton-River. Farther enquire of ABIEL SMITH, nearly opposite to the Head of Orange-Tree Lane, Boston, or Mr. JOB SMITH, at Taunton.

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WHEREAS the Committee for managing the Prudentials of the Proprietors of New Boston, in New-Hampshire, have received a Request from Ten of the said Proprietors to call a Meeting of said Proprietors for the following Purposes, viz.—To chuse a Proprietor's Clerk, the former Clerk being dead.—To chuse a Committee to defend or carry on any Law-Suits that is or may be bro't against them, or to sue any Person or Persons that may be Trespassers on any of their Lands in said Town.—And as two of the Standing Committee are dead, to chuse two in their Room; or to chuse a new standing Committee, as the said Proprietors shall think proper.—And to know if the said Proprietors will direct the said Committee to sell any of their undivided Land.

The said Proprietors are hereby notified to meet at the House of Thomas Harwood's, in Dunstable, on Tuesday the 13th Day of September, 1774. at Ten o'Clock in the Forenoon.

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**The Proprietors of *Silvester* Town,**

lying on Androscoggin-River, in the County of Cumberland, are hereby again notified that said Proprietors, at their Meeting legally held by Adjournment, on the 7th Day of October, 1772, voted a Tax of 30s. on a Right, to be paid to Mr. Charles Turner, Proprietor's Treasurer, on or before the 15th Day of March, 1773, and on the 10th Day of May 1774, voted a further Tax of 20s. on a Right, to be paid to the Treasurer aforesaid, on or before the 10th Day of September, 1774: And whereas many of the said Proprietors are delinquent in paying the former of said Taxes;—therefore unless said Taxes shall be paid to the Treasurer aforesaid, on or before the 25th Day of October, 1774; so much of said delinquent Proprietors Lands will be sold at public Sale on said Day, as shall be sufficient to pay said Taxes, and all necessary Charge, at the House of Mr. Daniel Baker, Innholder in Pembroke, at Three o'Clock, P. M. Said Vendue to be adjourned if Occasion require.

*Per Order of the Committee,*
WILLIAM TURNER, *Propr's Clerk.*

*Scituate, August 6, 1774.*

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WHEREAS the Chaise House of the Subscriber was broke open last Saturday-Night, and stole a Russet-breasted Saddle, Housing half worn, with a Cut in the Seat, ript in the Breast; also a Curb Bridle, with double Reins. Whoever shall apprehend the Thief, and return the Saddle, shall have Two Dollars Reward.

Malden, August 10, 1774. ELIAKIM WILLIS.

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LONDON.

The following is a Copy of the ADDRESS;

" To the KING's Most Excellent Majesty.

" The humble ADDRESS and PETITION of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council assembled.

" Most Gracious Sovereign!

" WE your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council assembled, are exceedingly alarmed that a bill has passed your two Houses of Parliament, entitled " An Act for making more effectual provision for the government of Quebec, in North-America," which we apprehend to be entirely subversive of the great fundamental principles of the constitution of the British monarchy, as well as of the authority of various solemn acts of the legislature.

" We beg leave to observe, that the English law, and that wonderful effort of human wisdom, the trial by Jury, are not admitted by this bill in any civil cases, and the French law of Canada is imposed on all the inhabitants of this extensive province, by which both the persons and properties of very many of your Majesty's subjects are rendered insecure and precarious.

" We humbly conceive, that this bill, if passed into a law, will be contrary, not only to the compact entered into with the numerous settlers of the reformed religion, who were invited into the said province under the sacred promise of enjoying the benefit of the laws of your realm of England, but likewise repugnant to your royal proclamation of the 7th of October, 1763, for the speedy settling the said new government.

" That consistent with the public faith pledged by the said proclamation, your Majesty cannot erect and constitute courts of judicature and public justice for the hearing and determining all cases, as well civil as criminal, within the said province, but as near as may be agreeable to the laws of England; nor can any law, statute, or ordinances for the public peace, welfare, and good government of the said province, be made, constituted, or ordained, but according to the laws of this realm.

" That the Roman Catholic religion, which is known to be idolatrous and bloody, is established by this bill, and no legal provision is made for the free exercise of our reformed faith, nor the security of our Protestant fellow-subjects of the Church of England in the true worship of Almighty God according to their consciences.

" That your Majesty's illustrious family was called to the throne of these kingdoms in consequence of the exclusion of the Roman Catholic ancient branch of the Stuart line, under the express stipulation that they should

profess

profess the Protestant Religion; and according to the oath established by the sanction of Parliament in the first year of the reign of our great deliverer King William the Third, your Majesty at your Coronation solemnly swore that you would, to the utmost of your power, maintain the Laws of God, the true profession of the Gospel, and the Protestant Reformed Religion established by Law.

" That, altho' the term of imprisonment of the subject is limited to three months, the power of fining is left indefinite & unrestrained, by which the total ruin of the party may be effected by an enormous and excessive fine.

" That the whole legislative power of the Province is vested in persons to be solely appointed by your Majesty, and removeable at your pleasure, which we apprehend to be repugnant to the leading principles of this free constitution, by which alone your Majesty now holds, or legally can hold, the Imperial Crown of these Realms.

" That the said bill was brought into Parliament very late in the present session, and after the greater number of the Members of the two Houses were retired into the country, so that it cannot fairly be presumed to be the sense of those parts of the Legislature.

" Your Petitioners therefore most humbly supplicate your Majesty, as the guardian of the Laws, Liberties, and Religion of your people, and the great bulwark of the Protestant Faith, that you will not give your Royal assent to the said bill. And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray."

After the above Petition was read, an answer was given, said to be in purport as follows: That as the business on which they came was before Parliament, his Majesty could say nothing farther to the petition.

See Petition to the ~~Lord~~ Comm
page 554

likely Negro Boy, about 10 Years Age.—He is strong, healthy, good-temper'd, sober honest;—and, with a good Master would make a faithful Servant. Inquire of Edes & Gill.

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**Fredk. Wm. Geyer & Abrm. Burgess,**

BEG Leave to acquaint the Public, That they have entered into a Co-partnership, under the Firm of GEYER & BURGESS; and that they have on Hand general Assortment of English, India and Scotch Goods, which they are determined to sell on the lowest Terms, by Wholesale only, at their Store (the door below Messrs. Bethune and Prince's) in King-Street, Boston.

Said GEYER requests all those indebted to him, or the late Company of Frazier and Geyer, either on Bond, Note or Book, to make immediate Payment, otherwise they will be put in Suit. (6 weeks.)

August 1, 1774.

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3dly. To choose a Committee to transact such prudential Affairs of said Proprietors as they may commit. 4thly. To vote what Money may be thought necessary for defraying the Charges which may arise in promoting the Interest of said Propriety. 5thly. To agree on some Method for assessing and collecting the Monies, then or at any future Time voted by the said Proprietors. 6thly. To choose an Agent or Agents, to prosecute [redacted]

| | |
|---|---|
| *Samuel Freeman* | *Joshua Eldridge* |
| *Thomas Siminton* | *Jacob Waterhouse* |
| *Mather Siminton* | *Pelatiah Fernald.* |

Province of the MASSACHUSETTS-BAY.

L. S.

To Mr. SAMUEL FREEMAN of *Falmouth*, in the County of *Cumberland*, in said Province, one of the Proprietors, and Subscribers to the foregoing Petition,
*Greeting*

In pursuance of the aforegoing Application and Request, you are hereby required to give Notice (in Time and Manner as the Law directs) to the said Proprietors, that a Meeting of said Proprietors is to be holden at the Time and Place, and for the Purposes mentioned in the aforewritten Petition.

*Given under my Hand and Seal, this 26th Day of July, in the Fourteenth Year of his Majesty's Reign, Annoque Domini, 1774.*

JEREMIAH POWELL, a Justice of the Peace through the Province of the *Massachusetts-Bay.*

*July 29, 1774.*

By Virtue of the aforewritten Warrant to me directed, I do hereby notify and warn the aforesaid Proprietors to meet at the Time and Place, and for the Purposes expressed in the aforegoing Application.

SAMUEL FREEMAN.

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**Daniel Bell,**

At his Store near the East End of Faneuil-Hall,
Has to sell,

A small Quantity of good Sugar, in Hogsheads or Barrels, very cheap for Cash.

---

TO BE SOLD,

A Very handsome Phaeton, with Harness compleat, and a Driver's Seat to be used occasionally;

A Pair of young Bay Horses broke to the Carriage; And,

A fine riding Horse about 15 Hands high, half Blood, and about 6 Years old. Enquire of Edes & Gill.

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CORNISH's *New-England* Cod-Fish HOOKS, &c.

**Abraham Cornish**

*Fish-Hook Maker from* Exeter in ENGLAND,

ACQUAINTS his Friends and the Public, That he has removed from his Manufactory at the North End of BOSTON, to the Upper Part of CHARLESTOWN, where he continues to make all Sorts of FISH HOOKS, warranted of the best Quality;—being made of the best Wire only, better shap'd to take Fish, and each Hook prov'd before put up, (which is not done in England.) From several Years Experience, they have been found much superior to any imported, and are universally approv'd; for which Reasons, he flatters himself, that all concerned in the Fishery, will favour him with their Custom, as they will thereby promote their own private Interest, and render this Country an essential Service, by establishing a Manufacture necessary to its Prosperity.——For the better accommodating those who may purchase his Hooks, they are Sold by Messrs. LEE & JONES, near the Swing-Bridge in Boston, who will always keep by them a sufficient Quantity to supply the American Fishery.—Said LEE & JONES, have for Sale, a few Hogsheads of Jamaica and Barbadoes Rum, genuine Kippen's and Rapee Snuff, a Variety of Looking Glasses, a Quantity of Lynn Shoes, a few Cases of blue and white China Cups and Saucers, Corks, Gold and Silver Laces, a Variety of Stone, Glass and Cream-coloured Ware, Silver and Pinchbec Watches, a Variety of Silks, Laces and Muslins, Tambour Muslin Aprons and Ruffles; and a general Assortment of Piece Goods.

ALSO, Nails of all Sorts to be delivered at Marblehead.

---

W A N T E D,

A sober, honest Man, of good Character, that can take Care of Horses and drive a Carriage. He must be well recommended. Inquire of the Printers.

---

*TO BE SOLD,*

**A large & convenient Brick House,** fronting on the main Street in the Town of Providence, in the Colony of Rhode-Island; said House on the Front is three Stories high, has eight Rooms on each Floor, all finished, and in good Order; has, in the lower Story, four Shops for Sale of Goods; and has a good large Garden, and other Accommodations back of it; it might well accommodate several Families. The Owner would take the whole Pay for it in English or West-India Goods. For further Particulars, any Person inclining to purchase, may apply to JOHN FOSTER, Esq; in said Providence. (4w.)

*Boston: Printed, by* EDES & GILL, *in Queen-Street,* 1774.

Which was after the Act arrived prohibiting Town Meetings in the usual way.—Boston held ~~Contrary~~ likewise Contrary to the Act about ye same Time & see Pa. 547 & see Index under Committee ... see pa. 1053 & see pa. 519. 536. & see pa. 559 ... see magna Charta ...